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| 10/045,346 | 10/23/2001 | Prathima Agrawal | 1459-US | 1318 |

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| EXAMINER | |
|---|---|
| MEHRPOUR, NAGHMEH | |

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|---|---|
| 2686 | |

DATE MAILED: 10/04/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 10/045,346 | PRATHIMA AGRAWAL ET AL. | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | Naghmeh Mehrpour | 2686 | |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *08 June 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,5-8,10-14,16-20,22 and 23* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,5-8,10-14,16-20,22 and 23* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. **Claims 1-3, 16-20, 22,** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wenk et al.(US Patent Number 6,253,088 B1) in view of Schellinger et al. (US Patent Number 6,052,592).

Regarding **Claim 1,** Wenk teaches a system for enabling a telephone subscriber to switch an on going telephone call between wireline services provided through a central office in the public switched telephone network and cellular services provided by a mobile switching center in a cellular network (see figure 1, col 3 lines 6-21), the subscriber wireline and cellular telephone being assigned different telephone numbers (col 4 lines 60-67, col 5 lines 1-5), said system comprising:

a routing table located in HLR identifying specific telephone subscribers entitled to switch telephone calls between wireline and wireless services (See figure 1, col 4 lines 56-67, col 5 lines 1-5),

a look-up table that conventionally located in personal base station 18 identifying the correspondence of said one specific telephone subscriber's wire line and a look-up table conventionally locate on HLR 38 to identify cellular **telephone** numbers (see figure 1, col 4 lines 60-65),

a monitor circuit 22 responsive to a unique signal during the on going telephone **call that** (col 4 lines 59-67, col 5 lines 1-5) from one specific telephone subscriber (from personal station 18 a signal initiates to authorization and call routing equipment ACRE 22) indicating a desired transfer between said one specific telephone subscriber's wireline and cellular telephones (col 4 lines 29-36 lines 47-56), and

switch means **responsive to the monitor circuit** for effecting the transfer of the on-going telephone call (col 4 lines 47-65). Wenk teaches a registration message provides by personal base station 18 to ACRE 32, includes identification number MIN of the subscriber terminal 10, and request ACRE 22 to configure the mobile wireless network to route all cellular calls intended for subscriber 10 to the landline phone number associated with personal base station 18. The ACRE 22 then emulates a VLR and originates a registration notification to a HLR 38 of the personal base station 18, the HLR 38 query the ACRE 22 for rerouting information. The rerouting information will specify that calls intended for the subscriber terminal 10 be routed to the telephone number assigned to the personal base station (col 4 lines 47-65, col 6 lines 3-29). Wenk fails to teach a system for enabling a telephone subscriber to switch an on going telephone call between wireline services provided through a central office in the public switched telephone network and cellular services provided by a mobile switching center in a cellular network **after the telephone call has been initially routed to the telephone subscriber.** However Schellinger

teaches a system for enabling a telephone subscriber to switch an on going telephone call between wireline services provided through a central office in the public switched telephone network and cellular services provided by a mobile switching center in a cellular network **after the telephone call has been initially routed to the telephone subscriber (col 6 lines 60-67, col 7 lines 1-5)**. Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention is made to combine the above teaching of Schellinger with Wenk, in order to enable a user to receive incoming calls via both a cordless and cellular telephone system without imposing expense on the user.

Regarding **Claim 2,** Wenk teaches a system for enabling a telephone subscriber to switch an on-going telephone call between wireline services provided through a central office in the public switched telephone network PSTN and cellular services provided by a mobile switching center MSC in a cellular network (col 5 lines 15-31), wherein the corresponding of the specific subscriber's wireless and cellular telephone numbers are contained in a look up table is in said mobile switching center (col 4 lines 56-67, col 5 lines 1-5).

Regarding **Claims 3, 19-20,** Wenk teaches a system for enabling a telephone subscriber to switch an on-going telephone call between wireline services provided through a central office PSTN in the public switched network and cellular service provided by a mobile switching center 14 in a cellular network (col 3 lines 1-6) comprising:

authorization and call routing a fixed cellular mobility agent (ACRE 22, see figure 1, col 4 lines 5-9, lines 26-41) associated with said mobile switching center 14, wherein

said routing table is in said central office 14 (col 4 lines 38-46), an incoming call to one of said specific telephone subscribers 10 being routed to said fixed cellular mobility agent (ACRE 22) in response to an output of said routing table when the incoming call is addresses to the one subscribers third number (Located in HLR 38, col 4 lines 58-65); and

said fixed mobility agent 22 obtaining from the look up table the one subscribers cellular mobility telephone number (col 4 lines 58-65**);**

said look up table (col 4 lines 30-41, lines 51-56), the monitor circuit 22, and the switch means are in the fixed cellular mobility agent (ACRE22)(col 4 lines 62-67).

Regarding **Claim 10,**Wenk teaches a system for enabling a telephone subscriber to switch a telephone call between wireline services provided through a central office in the public switched telephone network and cellular services provided by a mobile switching center in a cellular network (col 4 lines 16-21), the subscriber wireline and cellular telephone being assigned different telephone numbers (col 4 lines 60-67, col 5 lines 1-5), said system comprising:

establishing a call connection to the one of the subscriber telephones (col 4 lines 29-36, lines 47-56);

monitoring a call connection to a subscriber entitled to switch calls between that subscriber's wireline and cellular telephones to detect a request signal for such a transfer (col 4 lines 47-56);

obtaining the telephone number of that one the subscriber's wireline and cellular telephone call (col 4 lines 56-67 col 5 lines 1-5); and

responsive to a signal from the subscriber during the connection to one of the subscriber's telephone, switching the telephone call to the one of the subscriber's wireline or cellular telephones and terminating the connection to the other subscriber's wireline or cellular telephones (col 5 lines 1-5). Wenk fails to teach a system for enabling a telephone subscriber to switch an on going telephone call between wireline services provided through a central office in the public switched telephone network and cellular services provided by a mobile switching center in a cellular network **after the telephone call has been initially routed to the telephone subscriber.** However Schellinger teaches a system for enabling a telephone subscriber to switch an on going telephone call between wireline services provided through a central office in the public switched telephone network and cellular services provided by a mobile switching center in a cellular network **after the telephone call has been initially routed to the telephone subscriber (col 6 lines 60-67, col 7 lines 1-5)**. Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention is made to combine the above teaching of Schellinger with Wenk, in order to enable a user to receive incoming calls via both a cordless and cellular telephone system without imposing expense on the user.

Regarding **Claims 11, 18,** Wenk teaches a method in accordance wherein the enabling step is performed by the mobile switching center (col 3 lines 65-67, col 4 lines 1-14).

Regarding **Claim 12,**Wenk teaches a method the connection to the subscriber is through a fixed cellular mobility agent (ACRE 22) and the monitoring step alerts the fixed cellular mobility agent (ACRE 22) to the request (col 4 lines 47-50).

Regarding **Claim 13,** Wenk teaches a method wherein the establishing, switching and terminating steps are performed by the fixed cellular mobility agent 22 (col 4 lines 46-65).

Regarding **Claim 14,** Wenk teaches a system for enabling a telephone subscriber to switch telephone call between wireline services provided through a central office PSTN in the public switched network and cellular service provided by a mobile switching center 14 in a cellular network **after the telephone call has been initially routed to the telephone subscriber** (col 3 lines 6-21), comprising:

fixed cellular mobility agent (ACRE 22) having the functionality of a central office and coupled to the mobile switching center, and fixed cellular mobility agent (ACRE 22) (col 4 lines 30-41, lines 58-65) comprising:

means for establishing a connection (col 4 lines 23-30);

means for monitoring and detecting a request from the one subscriber during **the already established** connection to transfer the call connection to the other of the subscriber's wireline or cellular telephone (col 4 lines 59-62); and

means for switching the connection in response to the request (col 4 lines 47-65, col 6 lines 3-29). Wenk fails to teach a system for enabling a telephone subscriber to switch an on going telephone call between wireline services provided through a central office in the public switched

telephone network and cellular services provided by a mobile switching center in a cellular network **after the telephone call has been initially routed to the telephone subscriber.** However Schellinger teaches a system for enabling a telephone subscriber to switch an on going telephone call between wireline services provided through a central office in the public switched telephone network and cellular services provided by a mobile switching center in a cellular network **after the telephone call has been initially routed to the telephone subscriber (col 6 lines 60-67, col 7 lines 1-5)**. Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention is made to combine the above teaching of Schellinger with Wenk, in order to enable a user to receive incoming calls via both a cordless and cellular telephone system without imposing expense on the user.

Regarding **Claim 16,** Wenk teaches a system for enabling a telephone subscriber to switch on-going telephone call between wireline and cellular telephones to the other of the subscriber's telephones, the subscriber wireline and cellular telephone being assigned different telephone numbers, the method (col 4 lines 59-67, col 5 lines 1-5), comprising:

monitoring a call connection to one of the subscriber's telephone to detect a request by the subscriber to switch the connection between the subscriber's telephones (col 4 lines 47-62);

obtaining the telephone number of the other of the subscriber's telephones (col 4 lines 62-65);

initiating an outgoing call from the other of the subscriber's telephones (col 4 lines 29-30);

establishing a connection to the other subscriber's telephones (col 4 lines 30-36); and

bridging the connections to the one and the other of the subscriber's telephones and terminating the connection to the one of the subscriber's telephones (col 4 lines 59-67, col 5 lines 1-14). Wenk teaches message registration provides by personal base station 18 to ACRE 32, includes identification number MIN of the subscriber terminal 10, and request ACRE 22 to configure the mobile wireless network to route all cellular calls intended for subscriber 10 to the landline phone number associated with personal base station 18. The ACRE 22 then emulates a VLR and originates a registration notification to a HLR 38 of the personal base station 18, the HLR 38 query the ACRE 22 for rerouting information. The rerouting information will specify that calls intended for the subscriber terminal 10 be routed to the telephone number assigned to the personal base station (col 4 lines 47-65, col 6 lines 3-29).

Wenk fails to teach a system for enabling a telephone subscriber to switch **had previously been established** an on going telephone call between wireline network and cellular services provided by a mobile switching center in a cellular network However Schellinger teaches a system for enabling a telephone subscriber to switch **had previously been established** an on going telephone call between wireline network and cellular services provided by a mobile switching center in a cellular (col 6 lines 60-67, col 7 lines 1-5). Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention is made to combine the above teaching of Schellinger with Wenk, in order to enable a user to receive incoming calls via both a cordless and cellular telephone system without imposing expense on the user.

Regarding **Claim 17,** Wenk teaches a method wherein comprising:

alerting a mobile switching center in a cellular network of the detection of the request by the monitoring 22 step (col 8 lines 65-67, col 9 lines 1-2); and

wherein the initiating step is effected by the mobile switching center (col 9 lines 1-4).

Regarding **Claim 22**, Wenk teaches a method a system/method in accordance wherein the look-up table identifies the correspondence between the one telephone subscriber's wireline telephone number, the cellular telephone number, and a third number (col 4 line 65) for calls to the one subscriber's cellular telephone than can be transferred during the on-going telephone call to the one subscriber's fixed telephone (col 4 lines 62-65).

3. **Claims 5-8, 23,** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wenk et al.(US Patent Number 6,253,088 B1) in view of Brachman et al. (US Patent Number 6,374,102 B1) in further view of Schellinger et al. (US Patent Number 6,052,592).

Regarding **Claim 5,** Wenk teaches a system for enabling a telephone subscriber to switch an on-going telephone call between wireline services provided through a central office PSTN in the public switched network and cellular service provided by a mobile switching center 14 in a cellular network (col 3 lines 1-6).Wenk teaches identifying a routing table in the central office specific telephone subscribers entitled to switch telephone calls between wireline and cellular services , (See figure 1, col 4 lines 56-67, col 5 lines 1-5);

identifying in a routing table in the central office specific telephone subscribers entitled to switch telephone calls between wireline and cellular services (see figure 1, col 4 lines 56-67, col 5 lines 1-5);

providing a correspondence between the specific subscriber's wireline and cellular telephone numbers (col 4 lines 56-67, col 5 lines 1-5);

monitoring a signal from one of the specific telephone subscribers initiate a transfer between the subscriber's wireline and cellular telephones the specific subscriber to initiate a call transfer between the subscriber's wireline and cellular telephones (col 4 lines 4 lines 47-65, col 6 lines 3-29); and

enabling a switch to affect the transfer in response to the monitored signal (col 4 lines 59-67, col 5 lines 1-5). Wenk teaches a method of message registration provides by personal base station 18 to ACRE 32, includes identification number MIN of the subscriber terminal 10, and request ACRE 22 to configure the mobile wireless network to route all cellular calls intended for subscriber 10 to the landline phone number associated with personal base station 18. The ACRE 22 then emulates a VLR and originates a registration notification to a HLR 38 of the personal base station 18, the HLR 38 query the ACRE 22 for rerouting information. The rerouting information will specify that calls intended for the subscriber terminal 10 be routed to the telephone number assigned to the personal base station (col 4 lines 47-65, col 6 lines 3-29). Therefore, the calls are rerouted and transfers to the different numbers.

Wenk fails to teach a system for enabling a telephone subscriber to switch **had previously been established** an on going telephone call between wireline network and cellular services provided by a mobile switching center in a cellular network However Schellinger teaches a system for

enabling a telephone subscriber to switch **had previously been established** an on going telephone call between wireline network and cellular services provided by a mobile switching center in a cellular (col 6 lines 60-67, col 7 lines 1-5). Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention is made to combine the above teaching of Schellinger with Wenk, in order to enable a user to receive incoming calls via both a cordless and cellular telephone system without imposing expense on the user.

Wenk modified with Schellinger fails to specifically mention that the monitor circuit 22 responsive to a unique signal during the existence of on-going telephone call telephone call involving the specific subscriber from one specific telephone subscriber. However Brachman teaches a monitor circuit 103 responsive to a unique signal during the existence of on-going telephone call telephone call involving the specific subscriber from one specific telephone subscriber (col 48 lines 59-66). Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention is made to combine the above teaching of Brachman with Wenk modified by Schellinger, in order to provide the mobile user with ability to interactively place an incoming call on hold in real time without first answering the call, and to pickup call sometimes in near future.

Regarding **Claims 6, 8,** Wenk teaches a system for enabling a telephone subscriber to switch an on-going telephone call between wireline services provided through a central office in the public switched telephone network PSTN and cellular services provided by a mobile switching center MSC in a cellular network (col 5 lines 15-31), wherein the corresponding of the specific

subscriber's wireless and cellular telephone numbers are contained in a look up table is in said mobile switching center(col 4 lines 56-67, col 5 lines 1-5).

Regarding **Claims 7,** Wenk teaches a method in accordance wherein the enabling step is performed by the mobile switching center (col 3 lines 65-67, col 4 lines 1-14).

Regarding **Claim 23**, Wenk teaches a method a system/method in accordance wherein the look-up table identifies the correspondence between the one telephone subscriber's wireline telephone number, the cellular telephone number, and a third number (col 4 line 65) for calls to the one subscriber's cellular telephone than can be transferred during the on-going telephone call to the one subscriber's fixed telephone (col 4 lines 62-65).

### *Response to Arguments*

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-3, 5-8, 10-14, 16-20, 22-23, have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Naghmeh Mehrpour whose telephone number is 703-308-7159. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00- 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold be reached (703) 305-4379.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

NM

September 28, 2004